

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

PHILIP MARTIN,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. CIV 05-429-RAW-KEW
)	
MIKE MULLIN, Warden,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

NOW before the Magistrate Judge is petitioner's amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 [Docket #10]. Petitioner is challenging his loss of earned credits, which resulted from a disciplinary hearing at Jess Dunn Correctional Center in Taft, Oklahoma.

The record shows that on September 22, 2005, petitioner was observed taking a shower during the institutional count, when he was supposed to remain in his bunk. He was issued an Offense Report for Disobedience to Orders on October 5, 2005, and found guilty of the offense at his disciplinary hearing on October 10, 2005. The Warden's Designee affirmed the result on October 11, 2005. His misconduct appeal affirmed his misconduct conviction on December 9, 2005, finding that due process was provided in the disciplinary proceedings.

The respondent alleges petitioner has not exhausted his state court remedies by presenting his claim to a state district court through a petition for judicial review, pursuant to Okla. Stat. tit. 57, § 564.1, and then appealing any adverse decision to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals. "A threshold question that must be addressed in every habeas case is

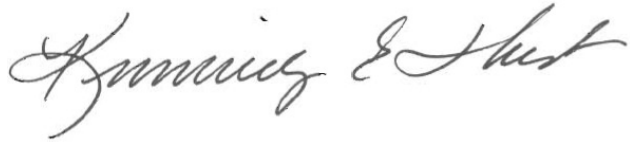
that of exhaustion.” *Harris v. Champion*, 15 F.3d 1538, 1554 (10th Cir. 1994). The court must dismiss a state prisoner’s habeas petition if he has not exhausted the available state court remedies as to his federal claims. *See Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991). “A habeas petitioner is generally required to exhaust state remedies whether his action is brought under § 2241 or § 2254.” *Montez v. McKinna*, 208 F.3d 862, 866 (10th Cir. 2000) (citing *Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 731). In those instances where earned credits are revoked in a prison disciplinary hearing, an Oklahoma inmate can pursue a judicial appeal process through a petition for judicial review, pursuant to Okla. Stat. tit. 57, § 564.1, effective May 10, 2005. The statute specifically requires the state court to determine whether due process was provided. Okla. Stat. tit. 57, § 564.1(D).

Petitioner’s failure to pursue his state court remedies is complicated by the fact that it now is too late for him to file a petition for judicial review. Under § 564.1(A)(1) he had 90 days from the date he was notified of the DOC’s final decision in the disciplinary appeal process. “[I]f state court remedies are no longer available because the prisoner failed to comply with the deadline for seeking review, the prisoner’s procedural default functions as a bar to federal habeas review.” *Magar v. Parker*, 490 F.3d 816, 819 (10th Cir. 2007) (citing *Woodford v. Ngo*, ___ U.S. ___, 126 S.Ct. 2378, 2387 (2006)). *See also Gray v. Netherland*, 518 U.S. 152, 162 (1996) (such a “procedural bar . . . gives rise to exhaustion [and] provides an independent and adequate state-law ground for the [sanction imposed]”); *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 735 n.1 (1991); *Cargle v. Mullin*, 317 F.3d 1196, 1212 n.15 (10th Cir. 2003).

ACCORDINGLY, the Magistrate Judge recommends that this action be, in all respects, dismissed.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), the parties are given ten (10) days from being served with a copy of this Report and Recommendation to file with the Clerk of the Court any objections with supporting briefs. Failure to file timely written objections to the Magistrate Judge's recommendations may result in waiver of appellate review of factual and legal questions. *Talley v. Hesse*, 91 F.3d 1411, 1412-13 (10th Cir. 1996); *Moore v. United States*, 950 F.2d 656, 659 (10th Cir. 1991).

DATED this 4th day of December 2007.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kimberly E. West".

KIMBERLY E. WEST
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE